THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Law Courts Yesterday.

Inauguration of Judge Woodruff-Imposing Ceremonies in the United States Circuit Court-Frauds on the Revenue-Breach of Agreement-A Legal Reminiscence of the Rebellion-Unpaid Assessment Case-The Christy Will Suit Revived - Burglaries, Sentences, &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Inauguration of Judge Woodruff. The announcement that Judge Lowis B. Wood-ruff, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, and who was lately nommated by the President additional Circuit Court Judge for the Second Judicial district under the late act for the appointment of additional Circuit Court judges, and whose appointment the Senate confirmed, would be sworn into office yester day morning drew an immense crowd of spectators to the court room, where the ceremony was to be heid. Every accommodation was provided for the occasion by Mr. Ball, the janitor of the building, under the direction of the United States Marshal. Long before the hour (tweive o'clock noon) fixed for the ceremony of inauguration the corridor and halls of the building were crowded, and it was well that the precaution of keeping the doors locked till the last moment vas observed, or very little or no room would have been left for those members of the bar whose posttion and standing entitle them on all such occasions to the best consideration of the officers assigned to act as ushers of the court.

As the hour of twelve approached the crier of the court, Mr. H. Keefe, assisted by deputy marshale, led the way through the outer hall into the District led the way through the outer hall into the District Court room, and through that room into the Circuit Court room, none being permitted to pass but prominent members of the bar and the reporters of the press. After the railed in portion of the room was filled the doors were opened, and in a few moments every particle of sitting and standing room was ocupied, ex-judges among the spectators, ex-Attorney Evarts and all the leading members of the bar. The several United States Commissioners of the Southern and Eastern districts, with District Attorneys Pierrepont and Tracy and their several assistants, were all present.

present.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the United States Judges of the district entered with Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and the newly appointed Judge, Lewis B. Woodruf, Judge Benedict leadring and Judges Smalley and Bigtonford bringing up the rear.

The court was opened by Mr. John Keefe with the newly preclamation. sual proclamation.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Judge Blatchford, after a lew moments, without

rising said:—
"The Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff having been appointed to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit of the United States, is now present in court for the purpose of taking the oaths of office required by the constitution and laws of the United States."

BEADING THE COMMISSON.

READING THE COMMISSON.

Mr. Kenneth C. White, Clerk of the Circuit Court, then read the commission, which runs as follows:— ULVESES S. GRANT, President of the United States of

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America.
To all who shall see these presents, greeting:
Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the wisdom, uprightness and learning of Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do spoont him to be Groult Judge of the Second judicial circuit of the United States, and to authorize and empower him to execute and ruffil the duties of that office according to the constitution and laws of the said United States, and to have and to held the said office with all the powers, privileges and empower the said Lewis B. Woodruff.
In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be thereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord 1868, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

By the PRESIDENT. By the PRESIDENT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, then proceeded to administer the usual oath of office, together with the test, or "iron-clad" oath, which he read, Judge Woodruff repeating the sentences after him, which, having sworn to and subscribed, the ceremony concluded.

htm, which, having sworn to and subscribed, the ceremony concluded.

It was a subject of pretty general regret among the elder practitioners of the court that the wenerable Caief Justice of the circuit, Judge Nelson, whose splendid likeness hangs on the right of the beanch, was unavoidably absent, as upon him would otherwise have been imposed the duty of inducting into bis nonorable office the new incumbent and his now associate. Judge Nelson imparts an air of dignity to all his judicial acts, in consonance with the high office which he has so long honorably biled as the presiding Judge of the curcuit and as associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United states. In the discharge of the duties appertaining to the former named office Judge Nelson's decisions have been sendom questioned and Nelson's decisions have been seidom questioned and very rarely reversed, and his experience and withal amenity to the members of the bar practising before him make him the most popular and trusted judge on the creat.

amenity to the members of the bar practising before thim make him the most popular and trusted judge on the circuit.

JUDGE WOODRUFF'S FIRST ORDERS.

After the close of the ceremony Judge Woodruff, addressing the members of the bar present, said:—addressing the members of the bar present, said:—the may be, perhaps, of some interest to the bar to know the arrangements made for holding the Circuit Court for the ensuing months of the term. A circuit has been appointed to be holden at Albany on the 18th inst., at which, on consultation with judge Hall, I deem it my duty to attend. On my return from the Albany circuit, which, so far as I can learn, will not occupy many days. I will appoint a circuit Court here for the purpose of hearing appeals in admiralty and a few cases arising in bankruptcy and such other businesses as may not be specially appointed for taking up on the general calendar, such as trials in equity, civil business or cases for trial before a jury. As soon as I return from Albany I shall see that some other notice shall be given more specifically informing the bar of the order of business of the court.

The court was then formally adjourned and the assemblage dispersed, members of the bench as they passed paying their congratulations to Judge Woodruff.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Revenue Frauds-The Gaffield Case. The case of one of the parties whose books were Thirty-second district-that of Mr. Gaffield-came up for a hearing yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court, before Commissioner Shields. In the absence of witnesses the examination was adjourned to Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Alleged Breach of Agreement. Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Brady. Eben N. Horsford vs. Henry O. Freeman .- This case was tried in March, 1868, and resulted in verdict for the plaintiff for \$23,040, subject to th opinion of the Court at General Term, and upon that verdict the plaintin now moved for judgment. It appeared that the defendant was one of the principal stockholders,
trustees and managers of the Columbia Metal
Works. The plaintiff, a professor in Harvard University, for a meritorious invention in rations adopted
for the use of the army, was coming into the receipt
of some \$20,000, which sum was to pass through
the hands of Freeman, who was interested
in the contract with the government. The complaint alleged that the detendant induced the
plaintif to buy a number of shares in the metal
works. At the end of twelve months after the
agreement had been entered into, having become
dissatisfied with holding the stock, plaintiff so informed the defendant, tendered the surrender of the
stock and the item of interest received, and demanded his money according to the terms of the
agreement, which the defendant refused. Upon the
trial the defendant moved to dismiss the complaint,
which was denied. Plaintiff now applied for judgment. for judgment. It appeared that the defend

ment. Decision reserved. Action on a Promissory Note-Reminiscences

of the Kebellion. Elkan Wartzfelder and Solomon L. Wartzfelder Appellants, vs. Simon B. Kahnweller and Others. Respondents.-This case came up upon appeal from the judgment of the court below non-sulting the plaintiffs. The action was commenced in September, 1866. The plaintiffs, as partners in business sued the defendants, as partners, on a promissor; note, amounting, with interest, to £2,111 6s. 9d. sterling. The equivalent in United States money was \$15,329 3s. It appeared in 1864 one of the defendants obtained by correspondence a contract with Governor Brown, of Georgia, through H. V. Johnson, to iurnish 5,000 uniforms for the Georgia State troops. The defendants then entered into negotiations with the plaintiffs, at that time representing the State of Georgia in England, and finally signed a written agreement, which provides that the contract with Governor Brown should be carried out on joint account between plaintiffs and defendants. The uniforms were accordingly made and shipped to Georgia. In 1865 the plaintiffs executed a receipt to the defendants for the note in suit. Shortly after the transaction the Southern confederacy collapsed, the joint account in question was unadjusted, and uitimately the plaintiffs came to New York and brought a suit in the State courts to enforce the paynote, amounting, with interest, to £2,111 9s. 9d

ment of the note. The defendants, for answer, set up two distinct defences, to the effect that the consideration of this note was money loaned and advanced the defendants, to be illegally invested in the purchase in the English market of uniforms, clothing and army goods, to be shipped to the State of Georgia, then in rebelhon and waging war open the United States of America, in violation of the Foreign Enlistment act of Great Britain and her neutrality laws, and in violation of the laws of nations; that the money was so used, the goods being purchased and actually shipped in pursuance of said agreement; and secondly, that the plaintiffs received from the State of Georgia a large amount of money in return for such goods, exceeding in amount the defendants counter claim, which amount the defendants counter claim, which amount the defendants counter claim, which the plaintiff denied. The cause was tried in March, 1885, and after the evidence was tried in March, 1885, and after the evidence was closed on both sides the Court, on motion, non-suited the plaintiffs on the ground that the note in suit was given in a transaction between the parties, by which the parties were giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the rebellion in 1864 and 1865; and for that reason the courts of this State would not enforce the payment of the note, and also that no new arrangement had been made and carried out between the parties, which purged the original transaction of the turphund, which in duced the Court to refuse to enforce the payment of the note. The case now came before the General Term upon appeal, and was fully argued yesterday. Decision reserved.

Unpaid Assessment Case. Peter Masterson vs. G. A. Hoyt and the Mayor, &c., of New York .- The plaintin's deceased father was the owner of property at seventh avenue and Piftyfourth street, and bequeathed the same to the plaintiffs, his sons. The property was sold by the corporation for an unpaid assessment and a lease given to the defendant, Hoyt, for the term of 1,000 years. The piaintims alleged there was no ordinance authorizing the building of the sewer attached to the premises nor any notices served either upon the occupants or owners, nor any warrant issued, although the lease recited those facts. The defendant demurred, and plaintiffs had judgment upon it. The defendant appealed. For the defendant it was argued that the lease was not evidence of the facts recited in it, while it was argued contra for the plaintiffs. Decision reserved. Mr. Townshend for appellant. A. H. Reavey for respondent. tiffs, his sons. The property was sold by the corpo-

SUPERIOR COURT-SENERAL TERM. A Countryman "Panelled" and Too Bashful to Prosecute.

Before Judge Barbour. Two youthful and rather good-looking nymphes de part, name d Frankie McCiurr and Jennie Stanton, were brought before the Court yesterday morning by Mr. Abraham H. Hummel, law partner of Mr. Howe, their discharge from custody. It appears that the frail young "dam-sels" induced a gentleman from the country into a panel house in Grosby street, where they caused him to be refleved of \$300 in hard cash. They were arrested and brought before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs, but their victim, not wishing to appear in public print, refused to appear against them or to give his name.

Judge Dowling insisted on holding the girls, and stated that the man should be forced and compelled to prosecute; but Mr. Hummel sued out the writ of habeas corpus, and Judge Earbour discharged the "soiled doves," who went on their way, it not to sin no more, at least rejoicing. their discharge from custody. It appears that the

SUPERIOR COURT-THIAL TERM-PART 2.

Commission on Sale of a Steamship. Before Judge Freedman and a Jury. John Stuart vs. Etherd Stannard and Daniel Buhler .- The defendants were copartners in this city, as dealers in old steamers, gunboats and louble-enders, and the plaintiff is a commission

merchant and ship broker. On the 13th of May, 1868, the defendants employed the plaintiff to sell the steamship Kalorama, then owned by the defendants, who promised to pay him \$500 on the completion of the sale. In pursuance of this agreement Mr. Stuart sold the vessel to Mr. Julius A. Palmer, Jr., for the sum of \$10,000, wherengon he demanded his commission, but was refused payment, which resulted in the present smt.

present suit.

The defence set up was that the defendants did not know that the plaintiff was a commission merchant or ship broker; that Mr. Palmer was first introduced to them in condection with the purchase by a third party, and that the sale of the snip was effected entirely independent of the agency of the plaintiff. Case still on.

COMMON PLEAS-SENERAL TERM. The Christy Estate—An Old Litigation. Before Judges Daly, Loew and Van Brunt. Harriet E. Christy, Administratrix of the Estate of Educin P. Christy, Deceased, Respondent, vs. Jas. S. Libby, Individually, and as Collector of the Estate of Edicin P. Christy, Deceased, Appellant.—This is an appeal from a judgment directed to be entered at Special Term for the trial of issues of fact. The case was tried before Judge Barrett in May, 1869, and on the tried before Judge Barrett in May, 1869, and on the 14th of the succeeding month he directed judgment for the plaintif. The plaintiff now shows to the court that about the 21st day of May, 1862, Edwin P. Christy died intestate, and on the 22d of May, of the same year, letters of administration were issued by the Surrogate appointing ner administrative, subsequently a contest arose before the Surrogate as to the right of plaintiff to be such administrative, during the pendency of which James S. Libby was appointed collector of the estate, his office to continue only until it was determined who was entitled to administer upon the estate. This having been determined in favor of the plaintiff, and such as wing gained full and complete control and poswas ontitled to administer upon the estate. This having been determined in favor of the plaintiff, and sae having gained full and complete control and possession of the property, she demanded of the defendant the delivery of the same into her hands, which the defendant refused to do. Plaintiff alleges that defendant has converted a large amount of the property into money, which he fraudulently retains possession of, and also that he has lost a large amount of other personal property, &c.

The defendant, among other defences set up, denies that plaintiff ever demanded the property from him, and also denies each and every allegation in the complaint. He says that a citadon, at the instance of the plaintiff, was issued by the Surrogate requiring the defendant to render an account of his proceedings as collector of the estate, which defendant promptly obeyed, the plaintiff having had due notice of such proceeding; that said defendant has always been ready to pay over the money in his hands to the plaintiff, but she has refused to accept it; and that the said proceedings before the Surrogate are a bat to this action and are conclusive upon the plaintiff, and cannot again be litigated or inquired into.

The case was fully argued to day by Amos G. Hull for the repoilant, and C. Bainbridge Smith for the respondent. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Gunning S. Bedfourd, Jr., City Judge. GRAND LARCENIES AND SENTENCES.
At the opening of the court yesterday John Mulien,
who was charged with stealing on the 20th of De-

cember a barrel of molasses, the property of Apgai & Co., pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the penitentlary for four months. Adolphus Lohman was tried and convicted of

stealing a coat valued at thirty dollars from the cio h ing store of Stewart M. Freeman, 753 Eighth avenue, on the 21st of December last. The criminal, be youth, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six mo

youth, was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. John Grill, who was charged with stealing forty dollars worth of beef on the 27th of December from Julius Block, pleaded guilty to petty larceny and was sent to the Pententiary for three months.

A PRETTY BOY.

John Ryan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, he having Been charged with stealing forty-tour dollars from the drawer of Thomas Martha, No. 66 Thompson street, on the 27th of December. Judge Bedford asked the prisoner if he was ever arrested before, to which he replied that he was tried and acquilted. "Well" said the Judge, "you are a pretty boy to be charged with burglary and now plead guilty to a daring larceny. I will not send you to the State Prison, but will sentence you to the Pententiary for two years.

A JUVENILE EIGHTH WARDER—A NOTORIOUS EIGHTM WARD JUVENILE THIEF SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

A JUVENILE EIGHTH WARDER—A NOTORIOUS EIGHTH WARD JUVENILE THIEF SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFIGE.

Most of the day was spent in trying an ordinary case of grand larceny. The prisoner was a youth named John Campbell, who was charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at \$125, on the 21st of December, the property of Mrs. Lawler, residing at No. 102 Bleecker street. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

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Judge 18 leecker street beggest sinner that has ever been brought to this court. If the jury had known your antecedents they wound not have recommended you to mercy. The police officer states to me that you are used as a sort of cover for the notorious thieves in the Eighth ward, and that the other day when he attempted to arrest you you deliberately drew a knife on him, and that you are known as one of the smartest young thieves in the ward. You brought a forged letter to the lady, so that you could get into her room and steal the watch. As young as you are you came into court and took an oath to led the truth and perjured yourself. Of course, I will respect the recommendation to mercy [1 aiways do), but if it were not for that, I think I would be called upon under my official oath, irrespective of your age and size, to punish you soverely. As It is, I shall send you to the House of Refuge, where you will be taken care of and prevented from committing further depredations.

ADISHONEST COACHMAN.

John Donneity pleaded guilty to an indictment

ther depredations.

John Donnelly pleaded guity to an indictment charging him with stealing three fur robes on the 21st of November, the property of Mathew Whitbeck, Harlem. He was sent to the State Prison for one

BURGLARIES. William Walsh and Daniel Donohue, who were charged with burgiariously entering the premises of Andrew Walsh, 137 avenue D, and stealing twentyand electric warms, 131 average is an electric work-eight dollars worth of liquors, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree.

John Green and Charles O'Neili pleaded guilty to burgiary in the third degree, the indictment alleging that on the 15th of December they entered an unoc-

where the evidence was slight and previous excel-lent character was shown.

The following is the calendar for to-day:—The People vs. Thomas Connolly, robbery; Same vs. John McMahon, Michael Shannon, George Bennett, William Moran, James Green, William Johnson and William Krowi, burgiary; Same vs. William H. Blake and James S. Buckngham, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Nelson, forgery; Same vs. Abraham Coakley, Jacob Smith, Thomas B. Ba-ker, William Gelphe, Thomas Bresslin, Joseph Geiger, John H. Gross and George Williams, grand larceny.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY,

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by
Judges Ingraham (presiding), Harnard and Brady.—
Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—Nos. 64,
79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 25, 84, 85, 86 (10 n. e.), 89, 90, 91,
92, 94, 95, 28, 29, 97, 98, 351, 99, 100, 101.

SUPREME COURT—THAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before
Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1077, 127, 803, 151, 721, 1227,
133, 132, 103, 509, 1271, 677, 1105, 1049, 1015, 1079, 1083,
1951, 1097, 1139, 1146, 1215, 1229, 1255, 1299, 887, 1013,
1023, 1201, 246, 247, 165. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedmain.—Nos. 1586, 1544, 1558, 1662, 1668, 1670, 1072,
1682, 1700, 1704, 1706, 1534, 1712, 1714, 1722.

MARINE COURT—THAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before
Judge Gross. Calendar called at ten A. M.—Nos.
4506, 30, 31, 4307, 4326, 4466, 4500, 20, 4625, 2, 4, 33, 34,
35. Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis.—Nos. 4645, 28,
4153, 4600, 4721, 4737, 4761, 4758, 4759, 4777, 4793, 4789,
4794, 4812, 36, 37, 38, 39.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Stump Tail Cow Prospect-Grease Dealers-Life-Saving Apparatus-Explosive Kerosene - Another Offics Created-Miscellaneous Matters.

The Board of Health held a session yesterday, when there was a full attendance of members.

The Attorney reported upon the subject of swill milk stables, which was referred to him last week, with power. He was of the opinion that the Board had good ground for action for neglect to keep the places clean and well ventilated, but, as the law had been interpreted by the courts, he had doubts whether a suit would lie against owners of places where swill milk is only partially used as food for cattle. During the discussion on the subject Mr. Lincoln stated that there had formerly been 7,000 cows fed in this manner in New York; they had taken refuge in Brooklyn, where they defled the populace. The Board, by resolution, instructed the Attorney to commence suit against all the stables reported upon.

Messrs. Donohue & Son applied for the discontinu ance of suits against them. A discussion that fol-lowed showed that all the fat boilers are running their establishments in full blast, in defiance of the law, and that over fifty suits have been commenced The request was denied. Weil & Son made a similar application, and were equally unsuccessful.

Dr. Smith, from the Sanitary Committee, reported adversely on the application of the trustee of the

adversely on the application of the trustee of the abattoir buildings to convert them into slaughter houses. Adopted.

He also reported in favor of appointing Dr. Leotard, veterinary surgeon, as an assistant sanitary inspector, to examine glandered horses, his compensation to be five dollars for each examination. Ho was so appointed.

The committee also recommended the manufacture of fifty additional life-saving apparatus. Dr. Smith announced that iso persons had been saved last year. The additional number were ordered, on the report of the committee that a large number of lives were lost for the want of them at certain exposed points.

The following report was read and filed:—

posed points.
The following report was read and filed:— To Dr. E. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, Metropoliti Roard of Health:

Sill. I have the bonor to submit my report on the examination of kerosane bought and tested during the week couldn't bin of kerosane bought and tested during the week couldn't bin of kerosane bought and the standard by both tests and three below standard by dushing point only. Respectfully, H. ENDEMANN, Ph. B. Report on the examination of kerosane bought and tested during the week ending January 12, 1670:—

OLLS EELOW STANDARD BY BOTH TESTS.

46 89 47 78 47 78 46.6 78 46.6 72 45.5 78

A communication was read from the citizens of the town of Southfield, Staten Island, asking for the proper drainage of that place. It was ordered that the reports in the possession of the Board on the subject be forwarded, and they be informed that their redress is to be found in the Drainage act of the last Legislature.

The engineer reported upon the petition of citizens complaining of the burning of shavings in a factory in Bank street. He recommended the passage of a general law compelling owners of these factories to consume their smoke and run their chimneys up eighty feet high.

consume their smoke and run their chimneys up eighty feet high.

C. H. King, M. D., by note, requested the Board to order a chemical analysis of confectionery. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Harris having been by resolution at the last meeting of the Board asked to state in writing whether he ever stated to any member of the Sanitary Committee that the smallpox epidemic was traceable to emigration, submitted a voluminous report, replying in the negative. A discussion followed between Messrs. Stone and Swinburne, but no lacts calculated to throw light on the smallpox question were elicited.

NEW YORK LIBERAL CLUB.

The "Darwinian Theory"-Professor Roess ler on "Sour Lake and Professor Durwin"-Are We Human Beings, or Are We Offshoots from the Germs of Plants?
The thirteenth meeting of this club was held last

evening at their rooms, No. 23 Third avenue. The call stated that the consideration of the "Darwinian Theory," which was introduced by Professor vanderweyde at the last meeting of the club, would be con-tinued by the reading of a paper on the subject by Mr. Charles Moran.

There was a pretty full attendance of the club,

and two ladies of advanced and positive ideas graced the room with their presence. The character of the "Liveral Club" may be gathered from the members present last night, who represented free lovism, woman's rights, progressivism, phrend logism and all other isms which have been borrowed from the French school which erected the Goldess of Reason in room of the Deity. Old men with gray bearis and far-seeing spectacles, and young men with illy-trained and sadly balanced orains, the propounders of the strangest ideas under the sun, about which they know but little, and of which the public came to know less, are the component parts of this citib.

of this club.

Mr. Henry Wehle, president of the club, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order. he chair and called the meeting to order.

The Secretary read two communications from Proessor Roessler, United States Geologist at Washingfessor Roessier, United States Geologist at Washington, one on "Sour Lake," in which he gave a description of the bituminous nature of the water, and said it was strongly impregnated with petroleum, and was used by invalidat for bathing purposes. The other communication was on the "Darwinian Theory," and set forth that the theory of Dr. Darwin intimately connected itself with the history of creation.

inclinately design of the lecturer, was then introduced by the chairman, and said the main tenets of the materialists' philosophy were announced long since in the doctrines of Buddhism, in which there was a such a such as the facture. the doctrines of Buddhism, in which there was a suprege power, but not a supreme being. The doctrine of Buddhism denied the existence of Providence. The lecturer, having started on this basis, went on in the most vague, technical and unsatisfactory manner to prove a theory to the effect that all human beings and animals descended from the germs of plants. He quoted copiously from Mr. Spencer and other psychologists to show that life under all its phases arose from natural causes. A discussion followed on the subject by the mem-bers of the club, which did not in the slightest degree tend to throw any more light on it than Mr.

degree tend to throw and Moran had sought to do. ATALANTA BOAT CLUB.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club of this city, the oldest rowing club in American waters, held their annual election on Tuesday last. The meeting was very fully attended, and the proceedings were marked by the usual enthusiasm characteristic of the Atalanta's doings. The following officers were elected for 1870:—Fresident, R. Farker, Jr., vice David Banks, Jr., who declined a re-election, having held the office for several years past; Vice President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, Charles Devoe; Board of Trustees, George F. Busseile, John King, L. Waterbury, Seth H. Noyes and the vice president; Delegates to the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, Dr. Withers, J. W. Edwards and John Eing; Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Miles W. Standish, George B. Springsteen and W. C. Mahland; Captain, Russeil Withers, M. D.; Lieutenant, William C. Mainand. The Atalanta Cub was organizedjin 1848, and during their long career have won a series of creuntable victories, sustaining but very few defeats, and they now rank as the champion amateur rowing club of the United States. was very fully attended, and the proceedings were

NEW YORK CITY.

The New Post Office-Police Trials-Sacrilege-"Tin Box" Robbery-Forgery by an Ex-Court Interpreter-Sudden Deaths-Suicide-The Broadway Widening - Minor News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of

the fire occurred on Tuesday evening, denies the report made by the police that his place was seized by the internal revenue officers. In the United States District Court yesterday Mr. W. H. Stephens, on the presentation of Mr. Robert

Benedict, was admitted by Judge Biatchford to practice in the United States Courts of this district. A young girl, Mary McDonald, of No. 69 Forsyth street, who had become tired of life, yesterday morning took a suicidal plunge from the dock foot of Market street. She was rescued by the police and

610 Grand street, at half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, \$1,500 damage was inflicted to the stock. The building, owned by Thomas McGarvey, was damaged \$300.

One of the boats of the Norwich and New York Transportation Company carried from New York to New London, one night last week, nearly forty car loads of freight, among which were 500 packages of sole leather and 200 dressed hogs.

Navigation on the Hudson still remains open, with prospect of so continuing for some time. To-nigh the steamer Connecticut, of the New York and Troy Steamboat Company, will leave for Albany and Troy, and will make regular trips as long as the river is safe and navigable.

One hundred and twenty-five men are now employed on the new Post Office. A vessel arrived from Maine yesterday morning with a load of granice to be used in the construction of the building. Should the other vessets expected not be delayed all the piers will soon be in position.

Yesterday the funeral of the late H. D. Wempe took place, and attracted much attention in passing through the streets. The body was followed to the grave by Troop H, Third cavairy, National Guard., of which command deceased was a member. A band of music discoursed appropriate dirges.

The remains of an unknown man, about thirty dock foot of Seventh street, East river. Deceased was five feet eight inches in height, and wore dark cothing. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the remains, which were removed to the Morgue. years of age, were yesterday found floating in the

Roger McGuire has been in the employ of the corporation as street sweeper. On Tuesday evening he was taken ill while at his work, and falling to the pavement died almost instantly. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body at the Twenty-ninth precinct police station, whither the remains were removed immediately after death.

On Thursday night of last week thieves entered the Church of the Atonement, at Tenady, New Jersey, and stole a cabinet organ valued at about \$1,000. This is the second time it has been stolen. Once it was found at the railway station, boxed up, ready for shipmen. I The particulars were yesterday reported to Captain Reiso's office, and the detectives are endeavoring to secure the instrument.

About one o'clock on Tuesday, while the clerk of Harrison & Co., No. 33 South street, was temporarily absent in an adjoining room, a sueak thief entered the office and stole a tin box, containing a \$100 bill, a gold waten and cheeks, notes, ac., to a considera-ble amount, and made his exit without being de-tected. The firm has stopped the payment, and offer \$200 reward for the return of the property.

Mr. Henry D. Rolph, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, purchased yesterday, through Potter Brothers, plot of land at Fort Washington for \$65,000. grounds have a fine view of the Hudson, and slope down to the water, with two fronts on the boule-vard. The residence of white marble that Mr. Rolph proposes erecting will probably equal any-tuing yet built at Fort Washington.

Sergeant Michael O'Connor, for some time past in while eating breakfast yesterday morning at his late denly ill and expired in a few moments afterwards, information of the fact was sent to the Coroner's onice and Coroner Rollins took charge of the case. Sergeant O'Connor had been troubled with congestion of the brain for some time past.

The second new moon of this month (January, 1870) will be on the 31st, at fifteen minutes to eleven o'clock A. M. The first new moon occurred on New Year's Day, at nine minutes past seven P. M. In some exceedingly rare instances there may be two full moons in the month of February, as in 1888. Two new moons will occur in the month of March, but not until July of next year will there be two full

Mrs. Jane Griffin has long been very favorably known to the New York Cooper Institute audiences as an accomplished public reader. In other literary as an accomplished public reader. In other literary mstitutions in this city, and indeed throughout the entire Union, Mrs. Griffin has obtained large and appreciative audiences. This talented lady leaves on saturday for Europe, and it is her intention to give a number of readings in the principal cities. In the old country readings, "penny" and otherwise, have been rather overdone, but an American lady will command attention by her nationality, and there is no doubt that Mrs. Griffin will please and instruct the enlightened and educated section of European society.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Frederick R. Hartmann, formerly interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, under Judge Osborn, was charged with forging the names of collector and deputy collector to two income tax receipts. Hartmann was paid by W. Eniers. No. 62 East Seventh street, the sum of \$199.50. for 1856 tax, and \$170.25. for 1859 tax, to pay to the receiver. Neither of these sums, it is alleged, Hartmann paid over. He, however, brought Mr. Eniers two receipts, one signed Bernard Smith and the other James S. Corbin. Hartmann was arrested by detective Hughes, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and brought before Justice Cox, at the Tombs Police Court, who committed him to answer.

The City Commissioners new sitting upon the widening of Broadway will report early in the spring. There is but little doubt that the project will be carried through, and that thoroughfare will be carried through, and that thoroughfare will then be enlarged from sixty-six to 100 feet in width from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth street. From Thirty-fourth to Forty-third street the destruction of buildings for the purpose will be on the west side, and from thence to Fiftheth street on the west side, and from thence to Fiftheth street on the west side again to Fifty-eighth street, and to complete the distance a small piece will be demolished on the east. The circle here intervenes, and, on the opposite side of it, the great boulevard, 150 feet wide, will continue to the Harlem river.

In September last Mr. J. R. Terry, of Union square, caused the arrest of Mr. George Newcombe, proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, at 595 Broadway, on a charge of grand larceny. The case came on for trial on Monday last and Judge Bedforddirected the jury to find a verdict of acquittal upon the complainant's own evidence, saying it was very evident that no crime had been committed and Mr. Terry had mistaken his remedy, which if obtainable could only be so in a civil action; that the charge ought never to have been made. The District Attorney said he regretted much that a reputable citizen like Mr. Newcombe should have been charged with such a crime, and that the case should never have been brought into the court. Mr. Newcombe has instituted civil proceedings for damages against Mr. Terry. tor of the Lafavette Hotel, at 595 Broadway, on a

Commissioner Matthew T. Brennan yesierday tried fifty-eight officers on various charges, and inflicted fines in many cases. He is the only Commissioner who places the proposed amount of fines upon the who places the proposed amount of fines upon the complaint. The charges were principally of a trivial character. Three were preferred against officer McAdams, of the Twenty-eighth precint, one for neglect of duty. The others were of a more serious character. On the 1st 1nst. Sergeant Ferris detected McAdams and a brother officer named fixer coming out of anvalleyway at No. 27 Sixth avenue. The sergeant ordered him to patrol his post, when he drew his club, threatened the sergeant and called him a 'son of a b-,' For this he was fined two days' pay. Captain De Camp charged him with interrupting roll call and the posing of his

plateen on the same night, and with swearing several times "By Jesus." The Captain, Sergeants Ferris and Castie and roundsman Pigott swore to the facts, but gave the officer an excellent reputation. For this he was fined two days pay. The complaint against officer Riker was dismissed.

OUR HARBOR LAWS.

Semi-Monthly Meeting of the Shipowners' Association-The Project of Establishing Floating Electric Telegraph Stations-The Quarantine Laws - Petroleum as Freight-The Pilots of New York and Their Rates.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Shipowners' Association was held at their rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, Edward Hicken, president, in the chair. The meeting was one of considerable interest.

Mr. Thomas S. Saudford tendered his resignation

as Secretary, to take place the 1st proximo, which was accepted with a vote of thanks, and a committees elected to fill the vacancy. FLOATING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

A communication was received from Walter Hearn, Secretary of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, asking the association if they would assist in the establishment of floating electric telegraph stations, similar to the one now in process of construction in England, and intended for use fifty or sixty miles off Penzance. He claimed that such stations would be of incalculable benefit to shipowners and the mercantile community generally, saving time, many other feasible advantages. The project was favorably received by the association and a committee appointed to act upon the matter. QUARANTINE LAWS.

In answer to certain inquiries propounded by the secretary of the association its counsel on quarantine regulations submitted an exhaustive letter in answer. He says, in substance, after confessing that facts brought to his knowledge of what great exactions the merchants have submitted to as thoroughly staggering him, that there is no longer wonder at the decline of our shipping interests. He then proceeds to say:—

There is no remedy for existing evils to be found in an alteration of the laws, as that, unfortunately, is too often looked upon as a sure cure. The peaceful pursuit of commerce has been preyed upon in all ages by the rapacious, the grasping and the unprincipled. It is as true of New York as of Bruses, 6then to Antwerp in the Middle Ages. Eractions now under the form of law take the place of open violence, and each exaction submitted to becomes the stepping stone for another. The quarantine laws are not particularly oppressive, but the levying of 15g cents a ton on vessels coming to this port is nothing but plunder.

There will probably be an entire change of the officers of the quarantine in a short time, and now is the period to have the abouss which have been introduced with the schumptra.

There will probably be an entire change of the officers of the quarantine in a short time, and now is the period to have the abuses which have been introduced with the administration of these laws removed. Let the new Health Officer, whoever he may be, understand that he will be resisted whenever he attempts an illegal act, whe her large or small, and your causes of compolant will be greatly diminished.

It would be utterly futtle for the merchants to seek to materially alter the laws relating to quarantine at this season. The political party in power have just stepped into the paterially alter the laws relating to quarantine at this resident ment, and it is not likely that it would fayor the abolition of abuses which render the office of Health Officer of this port worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000 per annum, with the prospects of \$200,000 if it should be a "good sickly" season. But, while the time is unpropitious for effecting a change in the laws, none could be selected more fitting for the inauguration of a system of resistance to all illegal and unwarranted changes and exercise of illegal authority. That must be done in the Court of Admirally.

A new Health Officer may possibly be educated by such a

mirally.

A new Health Officer may possibly be educated by such a policy into respect for the rights of the merchants and taught to understand that he is a public servant and not an absolute monarch of Staten Island, to whom tribute must be paid by the commerce entering the harbor of New York. PETROLEUM AS FREIGHT. The President advised that, as the Convention of

Petroleum Dealers had indicated by official action that they would insist upon the owners of ships in the future to carry petroleum by weight, and not by the gross guage of the cask, as at present, he submitted that the association should express their views in regard to the matter. For his part, he would hold to the present method. James W. Elwell endorsed Mr. Hickens' views, when the following resolution was submitted and passed as the sense of the association:—

Whereas the petroleum dealers in convention have determined only to ship this article hereafter by weight, and whereas it would be gross in justice to owners of vessels thus to carry it, therefore be its measurement of the dealers. The service of the present plan of carrying petroleum as freight—by the gross cask guage and by no other plan.

The association will to-day (it was decided upon) transmit the following petition to the Legislature, praying for relief from excessive pilotage charges:—

THE STATE OF NEW TURK IN THE STATE OF NEW TURK IN THE PETITION OF THE PETITION

dag asaling out of and into the said port is much less than previously had been, and that the maritime supremacy of the United States is passing rapidly away.

That many of the reasons for this unfortunate condition of the shipping interest are to be found in the existence of laws of the United States, which weigh heavily upon your petitioners, but as the bonorable the House of Representatives of the United States has appointed a committees to hear of the United States has appointed a committee to hear somplain, they hope and confidently expect such action of Congress as will releve them and the shipping interest of the nation from many of the burdens under which they now have to bear is the excessive amount which plies are allowed to charge for the service of pioting ressels into and out of the port of New York, and the compution which they are under to simply such pliets, whether their services are needed or not, by the existing laws of this State. Further, that in 1865 the merchants concurred with the pliets in petitioning for the passage of a law increasing the rates of piotage for three years, being moved thereto by the fact of the then depreciated condition of the currency and high prices of all the necessaries of life, and believing it to be just and fair. That afterwards, in April, 1867, the pilots without the owners or knowledge of the merchants, applied to your honorable bodies for the passage of an excellenting the time within which they should be allowed such additional charges, and such request was acceded to by the passage of the set of April, 1867, which extends the time for such charges to six years.

That the charges as now established for pilotage into and

he act of April, 1867, which extens the time for such marge to six years.

That the charges as now established for pilotage into and out of this port are larger than the charges for similar services in any other port in the world, and cast a doubt and atigma upon the advantages of the port by indirect ascertion that the task of labor of piloting a vessel here is greater and more onerous than that of any other harbor, tending to destroy its fairly earned reputation for having natural and artificial advantages as to case of access and harbor conveniences unequalled by any other commercial city on this Continual. niences unequated by any other. Continent.

That they present herewith a table showing the rates of pilotage charged in Boston, Baitimore, Charleston, Portland and New York; also what the charges were in this port before the alteration of the laws of 1855, which they now respectfully petition you to adopt.

EATER NOW CHARGED.

the alteration of the laws of 1855, which they now respectfully petition you to adopt.

RATES NOW CHARGED.

Ballie Charter Port. Note Daltie Charter Port. Note Daltie Charter Port. Note Institute Charter Port. Note Inst

than a reasonable living, and that now a number of their boats are laid up. But the reasons for that are the following that are the following brief.—The profits of the pilotage business have been so large that more applicants have been admitted than the number of vessels using this port require, and, in consequence, a number of pilota are always idle awasting their turn.

Second-Office ports on the Atlantic coast are rapidly building ub, at the expense of New York, in consequence of the exorbitant charges meutred by every vessel when enters here for pilotage, quarantine fees, harbor dues and other expenses of every description.

And further, that the compulsory provisions of the present laws are peculiarly onerons to them, as they are deprived of the one who first offers, however incompetent or personally obnations, and are obliged to employ the same pilot in and out of port, without any regard whatever being had to the preferences of the shipowhers. And, in particusar, your petitioners beg to call attention to the fact that they must pay pilotage fees, whether they enoploy one or not, a provision of law which is protested against as an infraction of their rights as citizens of his State, and in direct hostility to the principles of freedom, upon which American laws and institutions are founded.

And your petitioners respectfully pray your honorable body, will enact a law necessary the state from the burdens complained of, and yet allowing to the nilota a fair, may, more, a liberal compensation for such services as they may actually perform.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Edward Hicken, President Shipowners' Association; dames W. Elwell, John G. Bale, agent; Vernon H. Brown & Co., Henches Office, agents; Benner, Brown & Finckney, Thomas Dunhaum's Nephew & Co., Charles H. Marshall & Co., French, Edge & Co., Hermann, Koop & O., and others.

One or two additional matters of unimportance were transacted, when the meeting adjourned.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from Jan. 6 to Jan. 12, inclusive:-Date. | Class. | Name. | Tonnage. |

Jan. 6. Schr. Matida Brooks.
Jan. 8. Schr. Margaret
Jan. 8. Schr. Florence H. Alfan
Jan. 11. Carb Go. W. Dewitt
Jan. 12. Schr. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 13. Schr. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 14. Schr. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 15. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 16. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 17. Schr.
Jan. 18. Schr. Schr.
Jan. 18. Schr.
Jan. 19. Schr.
Jan. 20. Schr.
Jan. 20. Schr.
Jan. 20. 3-32

EDUCATIONAL.

First Meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools for 1870.

Election of Mr. Larremore as President-A "Stagg" Dance-Appointment of Normal School Teachers-The Temporary Certificate Question.

Pursuant to general custom the first meeting of the Commissioners of Common Schools in each year is held on the second Wednesday in January. Yesterday being the second Wednesday the meeting was held accordingly, but in accordance with recent provisions the hour for assembling was four P. M. in-stead of five P. M. The latter fact was not generally known and the result was that the attendance of outsiders was rather slim. There were, in fact, no more than a baker's dozen of schoolmasters prese to witness the proceedings, and it was ungenerously insinuated by some parties who came too late to see the fun that the Board had changed the hour of meeting so that some of the members would have more time to make long speeches before dinner hour arrived. This can scarcely be judged to be true if the work of last evening be taken as a specimen; for the business was done up in a brisk and yet graceful manner, much to the credit of the Board and the comfort of the attaches and attendants at the meeting. There were-but nine members of the Board present, the chronic absent was not in his place, of course, and the genes of the Board and envoy extraordinary, of the German element or elephant was absent.

When the hour for meeting had arrived the venerable auditor, Mr. John Davenport, cal led the meeting to order, and when on calling the r oll a quorum was found to be present, Commissioner Smyth moved that Commissioner Sands be ap pointed chairman pro tem. The motion was carried, and Mr. Sands on taking the chair lost no tir ne in returning thanks or making any remarks, but asked "What is the farther pleasure of the Board?" The "farther" pleasure was expressed by the good-natured and earnest Commu isloner Wood moving that Mr. Richard Larremore be elected President of the Board. Commission er Sherwood seconded the nominattion. Mr. Wood was so much in earnest and so anxious to show the appreciation he had for Mr. Larremore (as, indeed, have all who know him) that he wanted the election by acclamation. According to rule, however, a ballot was necessary. Messrs. Wood and Bell wer, a appointed tellers, and on the vote being counted it was found that eight votes had been cast for Mr. Larr. Pemore and one for Mr. Sande. Mr. Larremore was eschorted to the chair by Commissioners Smyth and Snautwood. On taking the chair Mr. Larremore referreds to the fact that for the fourth time he had been called to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Education. He had often before expressed his opinions in regard to educational matters in this city, and they were well enough known to obvious the necessity of repetition. He they gave the following statistics, which had been handed him by the clerk: necessary. Messrs, Wood and Bell wer, e appointed AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND WHOLE NUMBER TAUGHT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1849.

School.	Anerage Attendance.	Whole No	Average	That No
Grammar schools, boys	14,352	82,574 29,161 88,581	30,655	61,731
Primary school. Total primary scholars. Total gram, and prim, scholars. Colored schools.	=	45,477	55,540 85,165 795	181,056 198,796 2,000
Evening schools, males	E	=	5,751 2,955 495 6,900	14,68
Corporate schools		-5-	102,892	2000

In concluding his address Mr. Larremore made some good suggestions. Among other tungs he recommended that the bills of mechanics should be promptly paid, as he had been informed that prices were increised in making bids for work, as they had to wait so long for the money that they could not make anything. He might have gone a "little" further and recommended that mechanics directly employed by the Board should not be taxed a day's wages for each of such holidays as the Fourth of July, Christmas and New Year's Day, and suggested that while economy is a grand virtue a little generosity in such matters would not be at all out of place. Mr. Larremore wound up his address with a neat and eloquent peroration in regard to the great work in which the Board was engaged.

Commissioner Bell, then rose and said he would like to correct an idea which the President seemed to entertain in regard to the payment of oils. The bills, he said, were as promptly audited and paid as were bills contracted by individuals, but that the Board had received a bad reputation in consequence of the action of the local boards of treaters retering work and running over

bills, he said, were as promptly audited and paid and were bills contracted by individuals, but that the Board had received a bad reputation in consequence of the action of the local boards of trustees ordering work and running over their aflowances. This fact is the only argument in refavor of the idea heretofore broached in the columns of the Herald, that the boards of local trustees should be done away with by proper legislation. In a majority of the wards the boards of local trustees are petifogging and pothouse politicians, many of whom should be attending school instead of attempting to manage the schools. If the Board of Commissioners are at all responsible they should be held wholly responsible.

A communication was received from the City Superintendent in relation to the award of temporary certificates of qualification to teachers in the primary schools. Under the old law the superintendents were empowered to grant certificates for six months, and at the expiration of that time remew them. Under the new rules there are no provisions for renewing the temporary certificates or be discharged. The Superintendent recommended that some authority be given for the renewal of the temporary certificates for another year. The matter was referred to the Committee on Normal Schools. A communication was received from the engineer of the Board in relation to the heating apparatus in use in the schools. On motion of Commissioner Lewis the communication was ordered to be printed in document form.

On the motion of Commistoner Lewis a resolution was adopted allowing the male vice principals to act as clerks to the local boards.

Commissioner Beil offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of Suildings to make necessary alterations on the lower floor of the hail, so that proper accommodations might be aforded the assistant elerks.

Commissioner Sands wanted to know how much it was going to cost, but nobody being able to give the necessary information the Citymans School No. 35, in Thirteenth street), as assistant

physics.

Mr. H. A. Schlegel, professor of modern languages.

Miss Adele Bassie, assistant to professor of modern languages.

1,500

Mr. E. Mangold, teacher of musical notation and singing.

The report of the committee was adopted, after which the Board took up the report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in relation to the contract for finishing grammar school No. 58, in the Twentieth ward. The award was made to Robert Paton for Flard's patent furniture, at a cost of \$11,444. The contest was between Flard's and Stagg's furniture, and as the former was awarded the prize, the result will, no doubt, make Stagg dance. The Finance Committee reported subsequently that the Board had the financial ability to make the award. This report was adopted, and as there was no further business before the meeting the Board adjourned.

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A CHRISTMAS TRAGEDY—Two MEN KILL EACH OTHER.—At a point near Humboldt, West Iennessee, Christmas morning, two men, named Thomas Tyler and Milton Thorne, while intoxicated, got into a difficulty over a game of cards, which resulted in the killing of both. A friend of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with them shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with the men shortly before the altercation, but along the course of the two men who had been with the along the course of the two men who had been with the cause. He found Thorne dead and Tyler mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed Melt and Melt has killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed me." Upon the fact sent mortally wounded, and only able to say, "I have killed me." Upon the fact sent mo